

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXX..... No. 357

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, Matinee at 1 1/2 o'clock. Evening—MORE—SAM.

MISS LUCY RUSHINGTON'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 725 and 727 Broadway.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The Old School of Minstrelsy, Broadway, at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth St. Matinee at 2 o'clock.

NEW NATIONAL CIRCUS, 37 and 39 Broadway.—ENTERTAINING AND ACROBATIC TROUPE—BLACK AND WHITE FENCIBLES, etc. Morning at 10 1/2; Afternoon at 2 1/2; Evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—ENTERTAINING SINGERS, DANCERS, etc.—THE DRYDEN BRIGAND.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLESQUES, etc.—THE DEMON'S REVEL. Matinee at 2 1/2 o'clock.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—DAY REVEALING NEW STUNNING—NIGRO COMICALITY, BURLESQUES, etc.—BLACK EYED WILLIAM.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC, corner of Grand and Crosby streets.—THE TWO FANCIES, THE THROTTLE HOPPER. Morning at 10 1/2; Afternoon at 2 1/2; Evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 100 Bowery, 725 Broadway.—LARRY, THE AMERICAN HERO OF NIAGARA FALLS. Matinee at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—GRAND COMPLETMENTAL CONCERT.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—STRAUSS'S MINSTRELS.—BALLETS, BURLESQUES AND FANTASIES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Monday, December 25, 1865.

## NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper..... Year Ending May 1, 1865.

HERALD..... \$1,095,000

Times..... 368,150

Tribune..... 252,000

Evening Post..... 169,427

World..... 100,000

Sun..... 151,079

Express..... 90,548

New York Herald..... \$1,095,000

Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined..... \$71,489

## THE NEWS.

All the indications are that the glad Christmas festival will be observed to-day with more spirit than in the past four years, owing to the happier condition in which its recurrence now finds our country. A programme of some of the various exercises of public character, religious and charitable, which will mark the occasion was given in yesterday's Herald, and we present this morning reports of some of the proceedings by which the anniversary has already been inaugurated. The private exercises in the home circles—the bestowal of gifts and the enjoyment of the Christmas dinners—none need any reminder of. A number of the places of amusement, as will be seen by our advertising and news columns, give both day and evening performances, so that if any may find time hanging heavily on their hands they need not wait for enjoyment.

A telegram was yesterday received by Secretary Seward from ex-Provisional Governor Holden, of North Carolina, in which the latter expresses the pleasure afforded by being relieved from the executive duties of the State, and his thanks to the President for the important position which he has just vacated. The Governor elected by the people, Mr. Jonathan Worth, will immediately assume the responsibilities of his office.

The memorial of the Messrs. Upson, of Boston, asking Congress to take steps to force redress from England for the destruction of the American ship *Nora*, appears in this morning's Herald. The claim of the Messrs. Upson has been refused by the English authorities. Among the other interesting points which it presents it will be seen that the cargo of the vessel destroyed was wholly English, and that Great Britain has, by refusing to recognize the claim, established the abominable precedent of permitting the destruction of the property of neutral Powers in the ship of a belligerent without the aid of property being taken into a port for condemnation.

A call, headed by the signature of General Grant, and signed also by a number of other distinguished officers of both the army and navy, has been issued for a public meeting to take into consideration the best means of providing for disabled veterans soldiers and seamen, and forming a permanent military association which shall have their welfare as its object.

New Orleans despatch of the 22d instant reports that nearly the entire population of the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, is in arms against the imperialists, and that the republican General Diaz is carrying everything before him. This appears to be like many other New Orleans telegrams regarding Mexico, merely a rebash of intelligence we published some weeks ago. It is also stated that the republicans have possession of the whole coast from Tuxpan to Vera Cruz, and also south of the latter city. Marshal Diaz, on behalf of Louis Napoleon, announces, we are told, that the latter shares equally with Maximilian the imperial protection of the northern Mexican frontier, which can scarcely be considered news to the Herald readers. Further details of the recent withdrawal of the republican General Escobedo from Monterey show that he effected that movement in the presence of a superior force, in good order, and without any of those disastrous results which the imperialists have inflicted.

A complete and most interesting history of the late Fenian scare in Canada and the various governmental and military movements in connection with it is furnished by our Toronto correspondent. The measures for organizing the provincial militia to which that excitement gave rise are thought by many to be designed by the British government for the ulterior object of forcing the confederation scheme on the colonies. The movement for annexation to the United States begins to assume threatening proportions, and its advocates are increasing in boldness, causing thereby great anxiety and uneasiness in the minds of British and colonial officials.

The Canadian ministerial crisis, brought about by the

retirement of Mr. Geo. Brown from the Cabinet, continues to occupy public attention over the border. Our Montreal correspondent states that it was on a question of friendly or unfriendly commercial relations with the United States that the ministry split, Mr. Brown taking the friendly side, and being outvoted by the advocates of the opposite policy. Mr. Brown's resignation has not yet been accepted by the Canadian Administrator General.

The difficulties between the South Carolina planters and the freedmen settled on the abandoned plantations of the sea islands and along the sea coast, in consequence of the latter refusing to surrender the lands to the former, have not yet been adjusted. A party of the old proprietors, accompanied by two of General Pickens' staff officers, recently went from Charleston to James Island for the purpose of having a conference with the negroes. On approaching the island, however, in their boat, they were confronted by about sixty armed negroes, who would listen to no explanations, even from the army officers, but threatened to fire on the first one of the party who stepped ashore. Two regiments of regular troops were afterwards sent to the island to put the freedmen under better subjection. The army officers in South Carolina appear to be doing all they can to dispel the false impression of the colored people that the government designs securing them in possession of the plantations, and General Saxton, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State, addressed them on the subject at a large public meeting on Thursday last. The present week will decide whether the fears of negro outbreaks entertained by the white people of not only South Carolina, but nearly all the lately rebellious States, have been well grounded, as the Christmas holidays form the period that has been looked forward to with dread for their realization.

Our correspondence describes the business of Charleston rapidly increasing. There are a great number of Northern firms now in the city, and the spirit of Yankee enterprise is manifesting itself very plainly.

The Legislature of Louisiana adjourned on Friday last to the 22d of January, without having put through the usual appropriation bills. Governor Wells has vetoed their bill suspending the collection of taxes, on the ground that it would afford relief to those who opposed the national government, and none to Union men. The report of the majority of the legislative committee appointed to consider the necessity of calling a new constitutional convention has already appeared in our columns, and to-day, in our New Orleans correspondence, we furnish the minority report. The former favored the convention project, and the latter opposed it, for the reasons, among others, that the constitution of 1864 was binding on the people of the State, and that all proceedings under it had been conducted as legal and regular by the President. The bill brokers of New Orleans recently inaugurated a system designed to impair the credit of the issues of national banks, causing thereby something of a sensation in the financial circles of the city. The President of one of those banks issued a card assuring the public that all who felt nervous about holding on to their bills could have them redeemed at the counter of the institution over which he presided.

The condition of affairs in West Tennessee appears to be rapidly improving, and the people seem to be recovering from the late social chaos caused by the rebellion. Our Memphis correspondence notices the growth among the thinking portion of the population of a better national sentiment and a disposition to adjust themselves to the new order of things. Though there is much hostility to colored soldiers and the collection of the Freedmen's Bureau, it is believed that each of the people are prepared to concede to the freedmen all privileges common to white men except that of voting. In fact this course has for some time been advocated by three of the leading papers of Memphis, edited by men who supported the rebellion up to the period of its last gasp. The immense present business prosperity of Memphis is alluded to by our correspondent. As a consequence of the influx of people attending on this lively state of trade, the places of amusement are flourishing finely.

The continuation of our tabular statements of the internal revenue assessments and collections on the dealers and manufacturers of this city, of various classes, published in to-day's Herald, will be found to contain a mass of information of interest to the business community as well as the general reader. The single line of clear making in the metropolis gives occupation to about twenty thousand people. A list of the various cigar manufacturers in the thirty-second collection district, with the number of cigars manufactured by each of it, is included in our statement, to which we also annex a list of the incomes of the richest citizens of Philadelphia.

The presentation to Congress of a petition from officers of the navy for an increase of pay was noticed in our report a few days ago, and as a matter of interest to many readers we produce in our present issue the document in full, setting forth the reasons of the petitioners for asking the advance, and also a paper drawn up by a committee of their number, a copy of which has been laid before each member of Congress.

A very melancholy picture of affairs in the Dominican republic is given by our correspondents in St. Domingo city. The recent Spanish invasion has left havoc and desolation wherever the Spanish troops penetrated. The invaders, it appears, did not confine their depredations to the possession of the natives, but destroyed or carried off property indiscriminately, regardless of the nationality of its owners. Many Americans and Englishmen are in this way suffering to very large amounts.

Miss Dayton and W. H. Russ, the parties to the tragic affair which occurred in Clinton street, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, an account of which appeared in Sunday's Herald, are still alive, though in a very precarious condition. An operation was performed on Russ at the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday by Dr. Eno, the visiting surgeon. Several pieces of the fractured skull and three or four pieces of bullets were successfully extracted; but it is thought a portion of the bullet still remains in the brain, and beyond the reach of surgical skill. Miss Dayton was suffering last evening from nervous prostration, and probably will not survive. The bullet is still lodged in her brain.

Captain Bunker, of the schooner *Lottie*, lying at the foot of Jackson street, East river, was dangerously wounded in the chest about four o'clock yesterday morning by a pistol shot fired by one of a party of river thieves who boarded his vessel. The villains escaped.William Sutton and James Stoddard, second and third mates of the ship *Jeremiah Thompson*, lying at pier 48 East river, were severely stabbed on Saturday afternoon by members of a disorderly party of sailors and runners who came on board that vessel. Three of the supposed participants in the outrage were arrested.

A burglar entered the residence of Dr. Francis Smith, No. 246 South First street, Brooklyn, E. D., about four o'clock yesterday morning, and being discovered by the awakening of Mrs. Smith, compelled the delivery to him of over twelve hundred dollars in greenbacks, which were concealed about the bed. As the villain was about making his exit he was grappled with by Mrs. Smith, when he drew his revolver and fired several shots, two of which took effect on Mr. Smith's person, producing severe but not fatal wounds. The burglar then escaped, and has not yet been arrested.

A young man named Joseph E. Cookin, aged about twenty, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor yesterday morning at his father's residence, No. 494 Hudson street. Depression of spirits, caused by ill health, is supposed to have led to the rash act.

The weather of yesterday in this city and vicinity destroyed all the delightful anticipations of a grand and continued season of skating which the clear and frosty atmosphere of the few preceding days had fostered. Early in the morning we were visited by a snow storm, which lasted for two or three hours, and was succeeded by a copious fall of rain, continuing till evening. A mild and cloudy, but not rainy, night succeeded.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin preached a most eloquent and appropriate sermon yesterday on the advent of the Saviour, viewed in a threefold light—personal, spiritual and historical. The reverend gentleman, after elucidating his peculiar opinions on this subject, closed with an earnest appeal in behalf of the many who need the helping hand of charity at this inclement season.

A lecture was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Schief last evening in the Rev. Dr. Adams' church, in which the lecturer related much of his experience in a recent visit to Switzerland and Germany. He added his testimony to that frequently before given, that the aristocratic and governing classes were all on the side of the late rebellion in this country, while the mass of the intelligent people everywhere sympathized with our national government.

The gentlemen engaged in constructing a telegraph among the Andes mountains, to connect the cities of Bogota and Honda, in the republic of Colombia, have sent us copies of the first messages which passed over their line, one of them being a congratulation from President Murillo on the success of the enterprise.

Three American gentlemen, Messrs. Moses, Enoch and

Bosco, have recently had conferred on them, in the island

of Borneo, East Indies, by the Sultan, a grant of a large tract of most valuable land, yielding largely various rich staples of commerce, together with pearl fisheries and extraordinary water facilities, rendering them wealthy almost beyond the power of estimation, and winning great changes in the part of certain Englishmen, who were scheming to secure those favors for themselves. Mr. Moses is the American Consul, and Messrs. Enoch and Bosco served as officers in our army during the late rebellion. An account of their wonderful good fortune is furnished by our Cuban correspondence.

A story of his adventures at sea is sent to us from Matanzas, Cuba, by Captain Drovay, of the little steamer *Shamrock*, of only twenty-eight tons, which recently arrived at Matanzas from Portsmouth, England, encountering on the way a fearful hurricane and storm, and narrowly escaping destruction.Mr. Sothorn, the actor, who has made himself famous as Lord Dundreary, has written a communication in answer to an article in a London spiritual paper stating that during his residence in New York he belonged to a spiritualistic circle and became a celebrated and powerful medium. He indignantly denies being a spiritualist in belief, but acknowledges that while in this city he formed one of a party of gentlemen who associated themselves together for the purpose of investigating spiritualism and for their own amusement, and he claims that they became so proficient that they could produce all the phenomena presented by the *Davenport* or any other of the most notorious mediums. He, however, denies that they ever exhibited for money, and declares that the spirits had nothing to do with their performances, and that the whole matter of spiritualism is a mockery, a delusion, a swindle and a snare.

## The Present Congress and the People.

It must be apparent to all who have watched the course of Congress that the majority of the members of the present body do not represent the true sentiment of the people of the country. They were elected under an entirely different state of affairs, political and every other way. The Congressional elections took place during one of the most excited periods of the war. They were held at the very time when the whole country was agitated over the re-election of President Lincoln, and the continuation of his administration until the war could be brought to a close by the suppression of the rebellion. The passions of our people were more fierce against the South than at any other period, and the determination to prosecute the war to a successful issue was the marked feature of the canvass. This fact alone brought to the surface the most positive and extreme men in all localities. Aside from this, the army, the navy and all other contractors and shoddyites threw the weight of their influence in favor of the candidates brought forward by the administration party, without stopping to consider any other point. They imagined that the more fierce the Congressmen elected were for the war the better would be their chances for contracts of all grades. Hence we find in this Congress men who think more of jobs than of restoration—men who seem to prefer to stir up the animosities rather than conciliate and harmonize.

There was another element which exerted a great influence in the election of men of this class. The action of the *Shen-per-Shen* democracy at Chicago in declaring the war a failure, and thereby in effect repudiating it, outraged the public sentiment to such an extent that the individuals who placed themselves in the field for Congress, and took the other extreme and held to it with the greatest tenacity, were everywhere elected, regardless of all other qualifications. All of these facts combined secured the return of a set of men devoted to one idea. Had the war continued, and they, in the capacity of legislators, been called upon to provide for its prosecution, they would have, no doubt, been the right men to represent the sentiment of the people. But the war was brought to a close long before they were called upon to act in an official capacity. The whole nation has in the meantime undergone a complete revolution in sentiment. The excellent spirit manifested by the South, the disposition shown by those engaged in the rebellion to cordially acquiesce in the result, has brought about a complete modification in the tone of the North. The fierce animosity which existed during the canvass of 1864 has disappeared. The feelings for revenge, the demands for confiscation and relentless punishment of the Northern leaders, have given way to conciliatory feelings and a desire to heal all differences as soon as possible. These facts the majority in the lower House of Congress, at least, do not appear to comprehend. They have seen that the people in the late elections have firmly stood by the republican party, and interpret that as a reinforcement of the issues upon which they were elected, when, in fact, no such questions arose during the political canvass of the present year.

The same general principle caused the repudiation of the democratic party in 1865 as that which secured the overthrow of the federal party at the close of the war of 1812, and the whig party at the conclusion of the Mexican war. The opposition of the federal party to the policy of the administration during the war with England at the period referred to, and the attempt of the whig party to throw obstacles in the way and embarrass the government while the Mexican war was pending, caused the death of those two parties. The endorsement of the war party by the people at those two periods was not a declaration that the war was to be revived, and that the same spirit of animosity should be continued on the part of the government; but it arose from the belief that the party which had sustained the administration during the war could be the best trusted in adjusting the questions which would arise in settlement. The democratic party of the present day is placed in the same position as that occupied by the federal and whig parties during the periods referred to. The result furnishes still further evidence of the fact that the party which attempts to oppose the government while engaged in a war can never again become the ruling power of the country. The great error on the part of a majority of the dominant party in Congress at the present time is, that they do not make this discrimination between the sentiments of the people expressed when they were elected and at the elections recently held. It is upon this rock that danger not only threatens them, but the country. The failure of the republican party in Congress to comprehend and profit by these philosophical facts will prove fully as disastrous to that party as the blunders during the war have to the democratic party.

There has been in the last nine months a complete revolution in sentiment in all sections of the country, North and South, East and West. We see it manifested everywhere, privately and publicly, in social and official intercourse. It is true that there are a few old ideas men in each section who continue to

cling to the old spirit of animosity, hatred and revenge. It is manifested in the North by demands for the execution of the rebels and confiscation, and in the South by a disposition to stir up strife. But any person of observation cannot fail to see that this feeling is held only by comparatively few people in each section. The question then is, will Congress jeopardize the interests of the country by pandering to this miserable minority, or, like statesmen, labor for the complete and early adjustment of all our internal troubles by carrying out the wishes of the masses, and thus secure an immediate restoration of the Union? President Johnson sees and comprehends this change of tone in the public mind. He realizes that the people desire above all things that a settlement shall be reached, and that in accomplishing this the people are ready to bury all animosities so as to ally and reconcile, and not continue the spirit which existed during the war. It is on this point that the majority of the present Congress have failed to represent the people or appreciate their duty to the country. They are not there to do the bidding of contractors, to devote their attention to jobs nor to widen the breach between different sections. The people do not desire them to tear down and destroy, but to harmonize and build up. If, therefore, they continue to do the bidding of these destructive radicals as Mr. Stevens, and follow him in all his schemes against the President's policy, they will find themselves repudiated by the people and their party destroyed.

## TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the time of the first protest against the British stamp duties—from the very origin of our government—it has been one of its positive principles that taxation and representation go together, and must be proportionate to one another. The good reason at the basis of this is that the federal government knows nothing of the people except as it sees them at Congress. It has no power to inquire into such private concerns as what incomes they have. It recognizes each Congressional district as a Congressional district only, and when it proposes to raise a given revenue by direct taxation on the people the sum must be divided equally among the Congressional districts, each district raising an equal share, without reference to the relative wealth or poverty of its population. The provision of the constitution on this subject is distinct that Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States "on the same basis," that basis being the census taken to find out how many Representatives each State is entitled to. Elsewhere the constitution declares that "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the enumeration heretofore directed to be taken." The same enumeration that ascertains how many votes we are entitled to in Congress must ascertain what proportion we are to bear of the public burdens.

How does the operation of the Internal Revenue law answer to this constitutional requirement? Not at all. It is outrageously in defiance of it. For the larger part of the revenue derived under that law is by direct taxation, and the simplest consideration will show that it is enormously burdensome upon this city. The receipts from internal revenue for the last year were \$214,000,000 in round numbers. This, under the constitution, would require from each district represented in Congress \$1,200,000. New York city, having six Congressmen, ought, therefore, to pay her share of the whole sum \$7,200,000. But the truth is that this city did not pay less than \$20,000,000, and, perhaps, paid nearer \$30,000,000. We paid the proportion of at least twenty districts, where we ought only to have paid for six. We paid a tenth part of the whole sum, instead of paying a thirtieth part of it. The Internal Revenue law is, therefore, unconstitutional and oppressive, and ought to be repealed at once.

## PAWING THE IMPERIAL JEWELS.—It is significantly stated in a late London paper that the Empress Carlotta of Mexico has sent her Imperial jewels to Paris ostensibly for the purpose of being repaired, but in reality for the purpose of being pledged in order to raise money to enable her imperial husband to rule the Mexican empire a little longer. This may be true or it may not. But there is one thing pretty clear about the imperial establishment in Mexico, and that is, the Empress, and not the Emperor, is the real monarch. Evidence of this is furnished in the letter of Isaham G. Harris, ex-Governor of Tennessee, giving an account of his interview with the Emperor and Empress in the city of Mexico. On this occasion, according to Mr. Harris, the Empress acted as interpreter, speaking in English, French and German, and transacted all the business of the interview. Therefore, if she chooses to send her jewels to Paris or anywhere else out of Mexico, it shows that she is a sensible woman and a good housewife—one who appreciates the advantages of laying something by for a rainy day after her husband's reign in Mexico is over. That country, from all appearances, will in a short time be one of the unsafest places in the world as a repository for imperial jewels. Seriously, Madame Carlotta evidently contemplates an early visit to Europe, and it is no wonder she sends her valuables there in advance.

In the meantime the Empress is making a pleasure trip to Yucatan, Honduras and some other principalities of the empire. Is this alone a pleasure trip? That is an interesting question. It is not long since Maximilian by imperial edict reannexed the State of Honduras to his dominions. Belize, the principal seaport, had for a long time previously been under British dominion; in fact, it was considered a very valuable transatlantic gem in the British crown. How that question has been settled we are not aware; but we have no doubt it has occasioned no little irritation in the British Cabinet, and has served to complicate matters between England and France on the Mexican business. This visit of the Empress, therefore, to that region may not only be one of pleasure, but one involving very important political subjects. She is evidently mistress of the situation, however, and will take a careful and philosophical view of the whole matter. Meanwhile the rich Yucatanese and the Indians will have an opportunity to exhibit their loyalty by subscribing liberally to a magnificent donation in bullion; so that, if the Empress has really been obliged to pawn her jewels to some Parisian Shylock, she will have the means to redeem them. In any view, however, the eyes of the world should now be directed more to the Empress than the Emperor of Mexico.

## OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS AND THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

We published a few days since a letter, purporting to be from an officer of the Veteran Reserve corps, charging our Washington correspondent, who was called "Mr. Callender," with bribery. This letter has called forth the following prompt reply from Mr. Cadwallader, our principal Washington correspondent, who imagines himself meant by the allusion to "Callender":

HERALD ROOMS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21, 1865.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—From the similarity of name I supposed myself the person alluded to in the letter from Lieutenant Thornton A. Williams, Veteran Reserve corps, published in yesterday's Herald.

I called on General Fry this morning to ascertain the regiment and whereabouts of Lieutenant Thornton A. Williams. He declared there was no such officer in the corps, but gave me a card to Captain De Vore, an Assistant Adjutant General in charge of Veteran Reserve Corps Bureau, directing him to give me all the information he possessed. The following is an exact copy of the original in my possession:

"There is not, and never has been, such an officer as Thornton A. Williams in the Veteran Reserve corps. His name does not appear in any manner, as an officer, upon the records of this corps, nor in the list of officers, which I subsequently delivered to me a letter of, which the following is an exact copy:—"

"725 East Capitol Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21, 1865.

Gen. C. W. GILF, Veteran Reserve Corps:—

General:—In reply to the article in the New York Herald of the 17th inst. which stated that I assumed command of the troops at Willswell Barracks on the 27th day of July, 1865, and remained in command of the same until the 1st of November; that since that time no officer or enlisted man of the Veteran Reserve corps has been stationed at those barracks; also that during the above mentioned period no officer named William A. Williams, or any other person, was stationed at those barracks. I shall probably send you some additional letters bearing on the subject within a few days. Yours truly,

S. CADWALLADER.

The letter from Thornton A. Williams was a forgery, doubtless concocted by some member of the infamous and unscrupulous lobby at Washington. The lobbyist at the capital are engaged in an effort to make the Reserve corps a part of the regular army, and would not hesitate to use any means how to accomplish their purpose.

## THE UNITED STATES REVENUE COMMISSION.

A disposition has been manifested in several quarters to reflect with some severity upon the Revenue Commission in not having their report ready on the assembling of Congress. All such have but little idea of the vast amount of labor to be performed by the gentlemen who compose that commission. There are almost an inconceivable variety of questions to be considered. Our revenue taxes are now assessed upon so many interests, business of every variety, that the labors of investigating the different points in all their ramifications are almost herculean. In order that the report of the commission may be of value to Congress it must be thorough and exhaustive of the subject. A superficial report is not wanted. Such a one the committee of Congress can make without the commission. The object aimed at in creating the Revenue Commission was that a thorough and efficient investigation might be had in order that Congress may place a tax on the general or more important articles. There are many things under the present law which in shape of cost and petty annoyance are really a loss to the government in collecting.

## THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW.—Every session of Congress for a number of years past has had under consideration the subject of a general bankruptcy law. Last year the pending legislation relating to the war precluded suitable deliberation on the matter, and a bankrupt act, carefully prepared and calculated to meet the then commercial exigencies, was suffered to lie over. We perceive that the subject has been already introduced in the present session of Congress, and that a new and lengthy act has been submitted and referred to a committee. We trust it will not be allowed to meet the fate of its predecessors, and be smothered in committee, or left to the tail end of the session and then passed over for another year. The mercantile community feel a deep solicitude on this point. They ask Congress to take hold of the subject and act promptly and decisively upon it. There is no occasion to use the old arguments, pro and con, on the propriety or impropriety of such a law. The topic has been fully ventilated and completely exhausted. No new features are presentable other than what may be used in support of the proposition. There should be no delay in Congressional action on the matter, for the passage of the act cannot help imparting a healthy and beneficial tone to all our commercial and manufacturing interests.

## INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE AND SLAVERY.—The framers of the constitution purposely avoided introducing into it the word slavery, and the recently accepted amendment observes the same delicacy. It forbids "involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime." In North Carolina, a few days ago, a negro was found guilty of some petty offence, and under a State law was sold into slavery for a term of years. This is practically the same slavery that existed before, and it is within the law—since the constitutional amendment clearly permits it. The freedmen had better behave themselves.

## HALF A TON OF SILVER FROM IDAHO.—For two years past we have been hearing accounts of the wealth of the mining districts of Idaho; but most of the silver produced there has hitherto been used in California, or employed in the China trade. A few days since, however, a shipment of half a ton in silver bricks was received by a house in this city direct from the Owyhee mines. This mass of bullion is the product of ninety tons of ore, and was the accumulation of two weeks' work at the mines. It is valued at about two dollars and a half an ounce, being largely impregnated with gold, making the aggregate of the shipment over thirty thousand dollars.

## Affairs in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22, 1865.

The morning newspapers publish an elaborate article upon the subject of taxing leaf tobacco, written by a gentleman fully conversant with the subject. It takes strong ground against the position assumed by the Tobacco Convention recently held at the Cooper Institute at New York. The writer contends that the proposed taxing of leaf tobacco would be injurious alike to the government, the planter and the manufacturer.

In the Common Council the charges of bribery against N. S. Glave were not sustained—6 affirmative to 13 negative; but he was unanimously expelled from the Council for having so acted as to seriously compromise his associates.

## Fire at Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 24, 1865.

The gas house of the Rutland Gas Company took fire this morning about one o'clock, and was entirely consumed. This is the first fire of the kind, the supply of gas for this city.

## The Weather at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24—11 P. M.

There has been a heavy storm of snow, sleet and rain all day. It is now clearing and thawing.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1865.

## PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR HOLDEN'S VALUEDICTORY TELEGRAM.

The following telegram has been received:—

BALTIMORE, N. C., Dec. 23, 1865.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:—

SIR—Your despatch of this date relieving me of my duty as Provisional Governor of North Carolina has been received. It gives me pleasure to be relieved of the responsibilities and labors of the office. I will at once transfer the great seal, the papers and property of the State now in my possession to the Hon. Jonathan Worth, the Governor elect. He pleased to convey to the President my sincere acknowledgments for the honor he has done me and the confidence reposed in me in calling me to this position, with the expression of the hope that his plan for reconstructing the insurgent States to their natural and appropriate places in the Union may be crowned with entire success. I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

W. H. HOLDEN.

## PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE INCOME TAX.

Several important changes in revenue matters are likely to be proposed when Congress convenes, and among them the abolition of the income tax. The Secretary of the Treasury and other prominent officials are expected to favor this change, as about one-fifth of our revenue receipts is derived from the tax on income. The abolition would entail an almost entire revision of present rates.

## TREASURY REDIMPTIONS.

For the week ending December 23 the Treasury Department redeemed \$254,000 in outstanding certificates of indebtedness, and \$3,943,756 58 in interest bearing notes.

## EXTENSION OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Last week the Comptroller of the Currency issued \$4,014,050 in currency of the national banks.

## INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that twenty-five cents is the highest rate of stamp duty upon warehouse receipts, whatever the value of the property deposited or stored.